

The Glasgow Times.

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GLASGOW, MISSOURI.

Thursday Morning, January 19, 1854.

The College.
A Mass Meeting of the citizens of Howard county will be held in the Court House in Fayette, on the First Monday in February, on the subject of the proposed College. Every friend of Education and the enterprise, is invited and expected to be present.

Boat in Mind.
We send no paper after the expiration of the time paid for.

A number were taken at Roanoke, last week, and quite a number expire at Huntsville this and next week. We hope they will all renew, and get others to take the paper also.

Commercial Statistics—Tobacco.
Home.—Our first page will be found some interesting commercial statistics, and an article on the subject of Tobacco and Hemp, from the St. Louis Price Current, which growers and dealers in those articles will do well to examine.

Nebraska Convention.

In another column we give the resolutions adopted at the Nebraska Convention held in St. Joseph on the 9th. During the Convention speeches were made by Rev. W. F. Boykin, Maj. Ogden, Hon. Jas. Win. D. Johnson, Rev. A. A. Bradford, Mr. Larzelere, Col. Scott, Major Vandervliet, Judge Bennett, Judge Holly, Mr. Patterson, Col. Slack, and Capt. Eastin.

Letters were read from Col. W. H. Bissell and Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois; Jno. G. Miller, M. M. Oliver, T. L. Price, J. B. Gardinier, W. P. Hall and J. H. Birch, of Missouri; and Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa.

After the reading of Judge Birch's letter, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The letter of Hon. Jas. H. Birch being deemed by this convention as disrespectful and unjustly reflecting upon citizens now absent, Therefore,

Resolved, That the said letter be returned to him, and that this convention will consult its own dignity by bestowing upon it no further notice.

The Committee on correspondence was instructed to strike out all political matter from other letters.

The Convention adjourned with three cheers for Nebraska.

We shall look for Judge Birch's letter with some interest.

The resolutions, in the main, are good, and the Convention will no doubt have a favorable effect towards a speedy organization of the Territory.

The last Platform.

The democracy of St. Louis, held their annual jubilee on the 9th January—the 8th being Sunday. They adopted a series of resolutions, from which the Democrat constructs the following Platform, and places it at the head of its columns:

OUR PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES.

"Democracy as understood and expounded by Jefferson, Jackson and Benton.

"Nomination of Candidates by Primary Elections.

"The election of Hon. Thomas H. Benton to the United States Senate.

"A Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean on the Central Route.

"The immediate organization of Nebraska Territory.

"The Abolition of the License Law as a Revenue Measure."

BRIDGES TO BE BUILT.—Messrs. J. G.

Maupin, L. K. Woods, and Jno. Miller took the contract for building the bridge across Gregg's Creek, east of this place, on the new road recently established from here to the intersection of the Fayette road, at the old Hackley farm, at \$1740. The work is to be completed by the 1st May next.

The bridge is to be built in the best style—Long's plan—stone abutments—self-supporting, and to be covered.

Messrs. English, Dobany & Co. took the contract for a new bridge across the Clinton, three miles this side of Keyesville, at \$2900. Same kind of bridge as the above.

We are indebted to Capt. Stephens, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, for copies of the act of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and Maj. Wright's Address, delivered before the Society last fall.

Howard High School.—The next session of this institution commences on the 27th February, and not the 17th, as stated by us, in noticing the Catalogue.

Railroad Meeting in Fayette.

Pursuant to a call made in the Banner and Times, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Fayette, on the 14th inst., Roland Hughes in the Chair and Prior M. Jackson Secretary.

On motion G. M. B. Maugh's, Joseph M. Wilcoxson, D. H. Witt, N. Switzer, and W. H. Bibb were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

While the committee were absent Maj. Rollins of Boone, being called upon, occupied the stand for an hour, in an eloquent and unanswerable argument in support of the Road, and urged upon the citizens of the county, if they would not have Howard to yield the palm to other, less highly favored, but more enterprising counties, immediate and efficient action. The Major's address was listened to with the most marked interest, only interrupted by the cheering elicited by his felicitous comparisons and illustrations.

The committee having returned reported the following resolutions which were adopted with only one or two dissenting voices.

WHEREAS it has been proposed to build a Railroad from Weston through the counties of Platte, Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, Howard, Boone, and Callaway, to intersect the North Missouri Railroad in, or near Callaway county;

And Whereas the wants of the country greatly demand such route, and believing the proposition can and should succeed, as the prosperity of the counties named is intimately connected with its success. Therefore be it Resolved,

1. That Howard county will be found in hearty co-operation with other counties along the proposed route, in securing the immediate construction of this Road.

2. That we believe a larger amount of individual subscription will be taken in this than any other county, and also recommend that the county take not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) stock in said road.

3. That we feel a deep interest in the success and location of the road from St. Louis to Iowa, known as the North Missouri Railroad, and hope the Directors of said road may find it, as we believe they will, to the interest of the country and stockholders to locate it upon the main divide.

4. That we approve the proposition to hold a convention of delegates from all the counties interested, at Brunswick on the 22d of February for the purpose of bringing the subject immediately and tangibly before the people; and that the Chair appoint 40 delegates to attend said convention.

5. That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with similar committees in other counties, and to obtain all practicable information upon this subject.

In accordance with the 4th resolution the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to hold a convention of delegates from all the counties interested, at Brunswick on the 22d of February for the purpose of bringing the subject immediately and tangibly before the people; and that the Chair appoint 40 delegates to attend said convention.

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WHEREAS, It is the inalienable right of the people peaceably to assemble together to express their views in regard to any given topic in a respectful manner; And Whereas, It is the bounden duty of the People's Representatives to respect the views thus given;

And Whereas, The early organization and settlement of Nebraska Territory is deemed a matter of vast importance, and fraught with consequences alike affecting the interests of the white as well as the red man;

And Whereas, The geographical position of Missouri and Iowa being more central for the location of the Pacific Railroad through our Territories, and being on a direct line with the great cities of commerce on the Atlantic, and California and Oregon on the Pacific, the best interests of the Republic would be subserved by the construction of such a road; it is therefore deemed indispensable to secure so desirable a result, that Nebraska Territory be settled, thereby enabling protection to be extended to the Road, and affording shelter for the thousands annually crossing the plains.

Therefore, We, the People of North-west Missouri, Western Iowa, and Nebraska Territory, in Convention assembled, do Resolve—

1. That we hail with delight and pleasure the day we celebrate, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, a second epoch in our American History, second only to that of 1776, an event which crowned our American arms with imperishable glory.

2. That we entertain no timid or jealous forebodings of the indefinite "extension of the area of freedom," or of the onward progression of the age in which we live; but are in favor of the general expansion of our glorious political institutions everywhere, and of the rescue of every waste spot on the globe from savage barbarism, and its earliest dedication to the ennobling purposes of civilized life.

3. That the vast territory—some 300 miles wide and 600 miles long; intervening between this frontier and our rich dependencies of the Pacific, which (although now inhabited by the wild aborigines, or traversed by the wilder animals of the prairie,) is so susceptible of sustaining millions of freemen, and of adding many new stars to our political constellation, and we are therefore in favor of such legislation as will cover the whole extent of that wilderness with a people and a free government.

4. That while we are in favor of maintaining inviolate, the faith of treaties, yet we believe the best interest of the red race, as well as our own, alike require the speedy extinction of all the Indian titles in Nebraska, and the like speedy occupation and settlement of that whole territory by the people; and that the Chair appoint 40 delegates to attend said convention.

5. That in failing to extend to Nebraska the political organization sought at the last session of Congress, that body—or the men therein who were the authors of such failure—have a vast responsibility to encounter at the bar of public opinion, and we trust it will be fully met.

6. That it is the duty of Congress as early as possible, at its present session, to organize Nebraska into a Territory, and thus give to her residents, travelers, traders and citizens, the protection of law, and the rights and privileges of a free people.

7. That we are utterly opposed to any re-organization of that vexed question now happily at rest—and we will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempts may be made.

8. That we consider the agitation of the slavery question, in connection with the organization of Nebraska Territory, dangerous to the peace of the country, fatal to the best interests of Nebraska itself, and even threatening the harmony, if not the perpetuity of the whole Union.

9. That in organizing Nebraska Territory, all who are now, or may hereafter settle there, should be protected in all their rights leaving questions of local policy to be settled by the citizens of the Territory, when they form a State Government.

10. That while we are in favor of the early extinguishment of the Indian titles, we believe that delays are dangerous, and that the organization of the Territory should not be delayed for that purpose, but a government of laws should at once be extended over the people who may settle there.

11. That in effecting that organization, a Bill, substantially similar in its provision to the bill known as "Hall's Bill," introduced at the last session of Congress, would meet our approbation, and as we believe, that of the country.

12. That all the settlers in Nebraska are entitled, of right, and should receive from the general government equal protection, and equal pre-emption, graduation, or homestead gratuities as any have received, who have settled, or shall hereafter settle on any other portions belonging to the United States.

13. That, all those portions of Nebraska, not included within the limits of Indian reservation—and which comprise the greater bulk of that territory, are as clearly United States land, and as equally subject to the lawful occupation and settlement of American citizens, as are any other vacant government land, not surveyed, reserved, or pre-empted.

14. That while the appropriation for the extinguishment of Indian titles, of \$50,000, made at the last Session of Congress, met our approbation, and excited our hopes, the failure so far to make any such appropriations, have disappointed the just expectations of the country.

15. That in addition to the considerations already mentioned, Nebraska ought to be speedily organized for the protection of fifty thousand of our neighbors, kindred and friends, who annually cross the plains; thousands of whom have already paid the forfeit of their lives—for want of care and attention when sick, and for want of sufficient Governmental protection from the savages who inhabit the Territory.

16. That C. F. Holly, Esq., and James Craig act as a sub-committee to draft and present to the convention a memorial to Congress urging speedy action on the Nebraska question.

17. That a copy of such memorial signed by the officers of this convention be sent to the President of the U. S.—heads of departments, and to each member of congress, requesting the same to be laid before congress.

18. That Hon. W. P. Hall, H. M. Vories Esq., C. F. Holly, L. J. Eastin and Jas. Craig be appointed a committee to draft an

address to the public on the Nebraska question, and that said committee furnish the committee of publication a copy of said address to be published with proceedings of this convention.

19. That congress has the undoubted constitutional power to construct a governmental highway over the territories of the United States, for the transportation of her troops, mails, munitions of war &c. as well for the common defence and general weal of the country.

20. That the speedy exercise of that power is alike demanded by the wants of the age, and the necessities of the future, and we therefore call upon Congress, at its present session, in the name of the whole body of our constituency to make such ample provisions for a national highway as will prove themselves equal to the emergency and the just expectations of the People.

21. That the committee on correspondence who have reported at this convention be continued after its adjournment, and that they be requested to solicit the views of all the members of congress and other prominent citizens throughout the Union, and that, when obtained, they be published at the discretion of the Committee.

Senator Douglas's Report.

The Committee on Territories, to which was referred a bill for an act to establish the Territory of Nebraska, have given the same that serious and deliberate consideration, and beg leave to report it back to the Senate, with various amendments, in the form of a substitute for the bill.

The principal amendments which your committee deem it their duty to commend to the favorable action of the Senate, in a special report, are those in which the principles established by the compromise measures of 1850, so far as they are applicable to territorial organization, are proposed to be affirmed and carried into practical operation within the limits of the new Territory.

The wisdom of those measures is attested not less by their salutary and beneficial effects in allaying sectional agitation and restoring peace and harmony to an irritated and distracted people, than by the cordial and almost universal approbation with which they have been received and sanctioned by the whole country. In the judgment of your committee, those measures were intended to have a far more comprehensive and enduring effect than the mere adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the recent acquisition of Mexican territory. They were designed to establish certain great principles, which would not only furnish adequate remedies for existing evils, but, in all time to come, avoid the perils of a similar agitation, by withdrawing the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and committing it to the arbitration of those who were immediately interested in, and alone responsible for its consequences.

With the view of conforming their action to what they regard the settled policy of government, sanctioned by the approving voice of the American people, your committee have deemed it their duty to incorporate and perpetuate in their territorial bill the principles and spirit of those measures. If any other considerations were necessary to render the propriety of this course imperative upon the committee, they may be found in the fact that the Nebraska country occupies the same relative position to the slavery question as did New Mexico and Utah when those territories were organized. It was a disputed point whether slavery was prohibited by law in the country acquired from Mexico. On the one hand, it was contended, as a legal proposition, that slavery having been prohibited by the enactments of Mexico, according to the laws of nations, we received the country with all its local laws and domestic institutions attached to the soil, so far as they did not conflict with the constitution of the U. S.; and that a law, either protecting or prohibiting slavery, was not repugnant to that instrument, as was evidenced by the fact that one-half of the States of the Union tolerated, while the other half prohibited, the institution of slavery. On the other hand, it was insisted that, by virtue of the constitution of the United States, every citizen had a right to remove to any territory of the Union, and carry his property with him, under the protection of law, whether that property consisted in persons or things. The difficulties arising from this diversity of opinion, were greatly aggravated by the fact that there were many persons, on both sides of the legal controversy, who were unwilling to abide the decision of the courts on the matters in dispute. Thus, among those who claimed that the Mexican laws were still in force, and consequently, that slavery was already prohibited in those territories by valid enactments, there were those who insisted upon Congress making the matter certain by enacting another prohibition. In like manner, some of those who argued that the Mexican laws had ceased to have any binding force, and that the constitution tolerated and protected slave property in those territories, were unwilling to trust the decision of the courts upon that point, and insisted that Congress should by direct enactment remove all legal obstacles to the introduction of slaves into those territories.

Such being the character of the controversy in respect to the territory acquired from Mexico, a similar question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the Indian lands shall be withdrawn and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the 8th section of "An act to authorize the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an original footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," approved March 6, 1820, it was provided "that in all territory ceded by France or the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether slavery is pro-

hibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the constitution of the United States secures to every citizen of the U. S. an unalienable right to move into any of the territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute. Your committee deem it fortunate for the peace of the country and the security of the Union that the controversy then resulted in the adoption of the compromise measures, which the two great political parties, with singular unanimity, have affirmed as a cardinal article of their faith, and proclaimed to the world as a final settlement of the controversy, and an end of the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinions of Senators, as well as a proper sense of patriotic duty, enjoin upon your committee the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to the principles, and even a liberal adoption of the enactments, of that adjustment, in all their territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. Those enactments embrace, among other things, less material to the matters under consideration, the following provisions:

"When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

"That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly.

"That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the land or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents.

"Writ of error, and appeals from final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, any may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed or decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of appeal shall also be allowed to the supreme court of the United States, from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom, and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia."

To which may be added the following proposition, affirmed by the act of 1850, known as the fugitive-slave law.

"That the provisions of the 'Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February 12, 1793, and the provisions of the 'Act to amend and supplement the act aforesaid, approved Sept. 18th, 1850, shall extend to and be in force in all the organized territories,' as well as in the various States of the Union.

From those provisions it is apparent that the compromise measures of 1850 affirm and rest upon the following propositions:

First, that all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose.

Second, that "all cases involving title to slaves" and "questions of personal freedom," are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third, that the provisions of the constitution of the United States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all "the organized territories" the same as in the States.

The substitute for the bill which your committee have prepared, and which is commended to the favorable action of the Senate, propose to carry these propositions and principles into practical operation, in the precise language of the compromise measures of 1850.

In our columns may be found the advertisement of that excellent medicine known as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its success in curing the various diseases of the Lungs is attracting universal attention, not only of the learned and philanthropic, but of the whole people. The article undoubtedly is what it pretends to be, a remedy for Lung Complaints, and the remarkable cures which are becoming known everywhere, cannot long be overlooked by the people.

A copy—Attest.

January 19—W. A. WILSON, Clerk.

Shirley House, FAYETTE, MO.

THE undersigned has opened a public House in Fayette, Mo., on the South-East Corner of the Public Square, in the buildings recently occupied by W. F. Birch, Esq., as a residence, where Boarders and Travellers shall receive Every Necessary Attention.

In connection with this House entire new Stabling and a Carriage House has been built, which will be attended by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished to any of the neighboring places.

JAMES A. SHIRLEY.
Fayette, Jan. 19, 1854.
See Newicker and Huntsville Recorder insert six weeks.

CATTLE FOR CALIFORNIA.

I FEEL THANKFUL for past favors and to enable me to continue to supply my numerous customers, collections must be made, and I hope all who owe me will pay up by the 5th of February next. Please fall net.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of medicine, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January, 1854. Either party is authorized to set up the business of the old firm of Powell & Bowers.

Cambridge, January 19—3w
B. E. POWELL,
G. H. BOWERS.

Negro Woman and Three Children for Sale.

I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, in the Town of Fayette, on the FIRST MONDAY of February, a Negro woman, about 28 years old, and three male children, one four years, one two years, and one two months old.

Fayette, Jan. 19—2w
JOHN SHAFROTH.

Wanted, at Full Prices.

BOON, DUNCAN & SMITH,
FAYETTE, MO.
Tallow at 11 do do do
Dried Apples, at advanced rates;
Sardines do do do
Tow Linen do do do
Lard do do do
Butter do do do
We also want a lot of good Three Foot Boards. For any or all we will pay good prices in goods at the lowest cash value.

Fayette, Jan. 19, 1854.
BOON, DUNCAN & SMITH.

LADIES' WINTER GOODS.

WE have a very good assortment of printed Muslin de Laines, good styles, which must be sold very low. Ladies can therefore buy them at great bargains, and use them instead of Calicoes. We also offer the remainder of our stock of ALL wool printed Laines at greatly reduced prices.

jan 19 BOON, DUNCAN & SMITH.

CAPS.

A LARGE stock of Fur, Plush and Cloth Caps. Also, very fine children's caps for sale low.